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to be desired. If any criticism is to be passed on the plan of the book it is that the space devoted to architecture seems disproportionately long.

A very few minor inaccuracies may be noted. On map 3 the cippus of Claudius near the porta Salaria, discovered in 1909 (*NS.* 1909, 45; *BC.* 1909, 130), is not marked. The statement on p. 56 in regard to the relative widths of brick and mortar at different periods will probably have to be modified in view of the recent investigations of Miss Van Deman (*AJA.* 1912, 387). Fig. 13, the plan of the temple of Venus and Roma, is incorrect in exhibiting a staircase on the north side between the apses. The actual ruins show that such a staircase existed only on the south side (cf. Rivoira, *Lombardic Architecture*, II, 100 ff.; *Nuova Antologia*, 1910, 631 ff.). The existence of a *portus lignarius* (p. 155) on the Tiber is probably an unjustifiable inference from Livy xxxv. 41, although it has been admitted by topographers, including the reviewer. The remark in n. 1 on p. 290 that the "Romans sat at meals" should be modified; and how the statement on p. 304 that the *Georgics* is the "greatest didactic poem ever written" is to be justified in the presence of the *De rerum natura*, the reviewer does not know.

There are a few misprints but they are insignificant. It does seem a little strange, however, to find an English scholar writing (p. 171) that the *villa rustica* "borrowed something of the commodity of the Italian pleasure-house" when "commodity" in this sense has been marked as obsolete by Webster for at least thirty years; and again on p. 95, "such market-places gave birth to urban communities" where the figure is as inappropriate as possible.

This book deserves a hearty welcome and will prove a very useful and convenient manual.

S. B. P.

Commentationes Aenipontanae quas edunt E. Kalinka et A. Zingerle.

IV.

The fourth volume of this series contains three articles. The first, by Zingerle (pp. 1-5), contains a brief summary of the philological manuscripts or fragments of manuscripts—fifteen in all—in the libraries of the Tyrol, that have been published or commented upon, with references to the literature. The second article, "Zur Würdigung Polyäns," by Guido Müller (pp. 5-16), is a study based on a careful comparison of the *στρατηγήματα* of Polyænus and the parallel sections of the similar work of Frontinus. The differences are such as one might expect between the work of a Greek rhetorician and lawyer and that of a Roman expert on the subject. Müller's characterization of Polyænus is apt and fair. The last article, by Lechner (pp. 17-104), is an elaborate description and collation of an Innsbruck manuscript (No. 579), containing Ovid's *Remedia amoris*, with marginal and interlinear annotations. The peculiarities of spelling, the abbreviations,

etc., are discussed at length, the annotations are printed in full (31 pages), and a tabulated comparison with the readings of a large number of manuscripts and early editions is given. The codex is found to be closely related to the Gudianus and the Sedlerianus and to the editions printed at Venice and Bâle. The labor expended in this study is out of all proportion to the results obtained; the writer deserved a better manuscript for his investigations.

CHARLES H. BEESON

Grundriss der Geschichtswissenschaft zur Einführung in das Studium der deutschen Geschichte des Mittelalters und der Neuzeit. Herausgegeben von ALOYS MEISTER. Bd. I, Abteilung 1, "Lateinische Paläographie." Von BERTHOLD BRETHOLZ. Zweite Auflage. Pp. 112. M. 2.40.

Although the present treatise is intended primarily for students of mediaeval and modern German history, it appeals to a wider circle of readers and can be used to advantage by a student whose interest is purely philological. It has been made available for this larger circle by the fact that it, like the other articles in the *Grundriss*, is published separately. This arrangement makes it possible, through the independent revision of the various parts as occasion demands, to keep the work as a whole on a level with the latest investigation and saves the purchaser the expense of buying the whole work when some of its parts have become out of date. That this flexibility is not without its advantages for the publisher is shown by the fact that a second edition of the "Latin Palaeography" was called for even before all the parts had appeared in a first edition.

Bretholz has divided his work into two parts. In the first part (pp. 6-35) he discusses the *Schriftwesen* in three chapters, "Schreibstoffe," "Formen der Schriftwerke," and "Verbreitung und Aufbewahrung der Schriftwerke." Nothing important has been omitted, and the full bibliographies, both here and in the second part, supply the student with a complete apparatus for a more detailed study.

The second part (pp. 35-112), "Entwicklung der Lateinischen Schrift," seems a little distorted from the standpoint of the classical philologist—over three pages are devoted to the script of the Curia as against about one and a half pages for the Beneventan and two pages for the Visigothic script—but from the point of view of the historian the relatively fuller treatment of the cursive and of the later periods of the book scripts may be justified. Bretholz traces the evolution of the script from stage to stage, describes the different scripts, citing specimens from the various collections of facsimiles, and states the problems connected with them, giving full references to the literature on the subject. He has condensed a surprising amount of information into a relatively small space.